A LESSON FOR STRIKERS.

THE LIBELLERS OF MR. O'NEILL HELD.

JUSTICE WHITE HOLDS FOR TRIAL THE AGENTS OF THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. The case of the People and Hugh O'Neitl against Duncan H. Romondt and Samuel C. Garrett was decided yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court by Justice White. The printers who are engaged in the conspiracy to blacked the character and damage the business of O'Neill & Co., finding that they were liable to arrest on a serious charge, have changed their tactics. They no longer send unfortunate and misguided youngters like Romendt and Garrett to annoy the shoppers on Sixth-ave. in the neighborhood of Twentieth-st. They now send their impudent and lying anonymous circular in the darkness to the dwellings of those who, they think, are likely to buy goods at the store against which their spite is directed. This cowardly scheme may bring the leaders of the conspiracy into new difficulties, however, according to the decision of Justice White, in the progress of the hearing, that they were liable in a civil action. To understand the case at the stage which it has now reached, the following statement of Douglas Camp-

bell is valuable:

Some two months are Mr. O'Neill, who owns the large store at Sixth-ave and Twentisth-st., began to receive notices from various trade unions threatening him with the withdrawal of their patronage unless he discontinued advertising in The Trinuxe. He knew little and cared less about the controversy between The Turnuxe and its compositors, which was alleged as the reason for these threats. But he proposed to carry on his business himself, and not to have it conducted for him by a trade union. He accordingly treated these men as they deserved, that is, by ignoring their notices, and continued his advertising as before. In course of time he was waited on by two printers who avowed themselves members of the organization which had made the first threat. Mr. O'Neill quietly but firmly told them that he did not care to talk with men who wrote such letters, and walked away.

waits on the organization which had made the first threat. Mr. O'Neill quietly but firmly told them that he did not care to talk with men who wrote such letters, and walked away.

A few days afterward two men appeared on the side-walks of Sixth-ave, distributing circulars to every passer-by. The circulars were headed, "Please read before shopping," and in large type had the motto: "Boycott H. O'Neill & Co." Then followed an account of the controversy of last fall between The Tributen and its compositors, an expression of the determination of the trade unions to "boycott" The Tributen and its compositors, an expression of the determination of the trade unions to "boycott" The Tributen and its compositors, an expression of the determination of the trade unions to "boycott" The Tributen and the printers. The circular accused Mr. O'Neill of the most insuffing conduct at the interview, and made him say conduct at the community to keep away from the store of a man who thus insuited the properties of the say of the original was signed simply "New-York Typographical Union No. 6." Mr. O'Neill consulted me about the mitter. I advised him that these men could be arrested either for disorderly conduct or for libel, the last being a proceeding which would bring up the question squarely whether the trade among are to govern the merchants as well as the manufacturers of this country. He concluded to have them prosecuted for libel, and accordingly the men distributing the circular, seeming the say in the second of the officers of the trade amon, who, I suppose, composed the circular, but the men who distr

will rebei against this despotism; but these E-numists have mistaken our merchants and be a thinking that they will yield to their dictati

Such a history led naturally to the brief which Mr. Campbell submitted to Justice White. Apart from personal interests involved, the case is one which brings to the test a new principle in the law of libel. In giving the points Mr. Campbell said:

in addition that it was published with good motive and for justifiable ends. We need not in this case discuss the motive for the publication, although the circular shows en its face that it was published from motives of revenge. It is enough here and now to point cut that the above libelious matter is absolutely false, made up out of whole cloth, and without the semblance of a foundation. One witness and one alone testified to any conversation with O'Neill. His name is William McCabe. He testified that he and a companion waited on O'Neil as a delegation from the Typographical Union. The companion was not produced, the detendants counsel stating that he took no part in the conversation. The witness them proceeded to give the whole conversation with O'Neill, and upon cross-examination repeated it in full. Not one word did he say about the remark put into O'Neill's mouth by the circular to the effect that he didn't care for the trade of working people anyhow." They had no conversation upon the subject, and O'Neill's mouth by the circular to the effect that he didn't care for the trade of working people anyhow." They had no conversation upon the subject, and O'Neill's mouth by the circular to the effect that he witness McCabe testified that he was sent to O'Neill by the president. As nothing had been said about any organization, the proceduring counsel innocently seked whether he meant the President of the United Plates. He answered that he referred to as good aman, a Mr. O'Donnell, who, it seems holds an office in one of the trade unions. Having settled the question of who is "President" to a trade unionist, the witness give the interview with Mr. O'Neill, upon which the circular is based:

lew with Mr. O'Neill, upon which the circular is

based.

"I told him I was a committee from Typographical Union No. 6, and he said he didn't want anything to do with Typographical Union No. 6, or any other No. 6, and that he received an insuiting letter, and he piaced it where we would hear of it again. I asked him to let me look at the letter, and he said he would not do it, and I said to him it was rather an important case I am on, and that I would like to talk the matter over with him, and he said he didn't want anything to do with me, and he walked away."

walked away."

"Where did he walk to?"

"I don't know. He turned his back to me and walked away, and seeing that I walked away."

The letter referred to was put in evidence and will to any mind except that of a trade unionist appear of the most insuling character. It contained a threat that the workingmen of New York would withdraw their patronage from him unless he withdrew his advertisement from This Tribuyer. To men accustomed to the tyranny of the trade unions, surpassing that of any despotism in the world, this may seem a letter not only proper, but exceedingly gentle, may even tender in its tone. To an American citizen, who believes in the right of every man to conduct his own business as he sees fit, there could be but one answer to such an insult, a refusal to talk with men who used such threats in place of arguments. No wonder that it appeared in this examination that the chief man among the defendant's witnesses was an Englishman who boasted that he was not an American citizen. I am proud to say this that not one among them was a native New-Yorker.

Louis F. Post, in his brief, endeavored to weaken the force of the charge by justifying the action of the prisoners and their fellow conspirators on account

of the alleged provocation they had received. Justice White had the briefs in his hands on Tuesday of last week, and thought over the arguments carefully. His decision yesterday was short and to the point. Said he: "This case is an important one. The counsel have submitted their arguments in writing and I have studied then with diligence. I find that there is no course oper to me except to hold the prisoners for trial. The bail will be fixed at \$300 for each of them."

Mr. Post asked for time in which to apply for a writ of habeas corpus. The request was granted, and the application will probably be made in the Supreme Court to-day.

CHINESE MUSIC AND TEA.

thirty Chinese who are members of the Sunday sennol. The church was appropriately decorated. A blue banner within the altar rail bore the Lord's prayer in Chinese characters, and on a table before it stood a queer looking urn from which clouds of fragrant incense arose. The Chinamen had sent to San Francisco for one of their Chinamen had sent to San Francisco for one of their musical instruments, and formed an orchestra of three, which played some of their favorite music in the intervals between the recitations and singing. The andience seemed to enjoy the recitations better then the performance of the orchestra. The entertainment was arranged by the Chinese, and was concluded with a supper in the vestry, at which tea was served in the Chinese fashion. The Chinamen expended about \$300 to please their American friends.

TAXATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

A SET-BACK FOR GOVERNOR ABBETT. THE CORPORATION TAX BILL RECONSIDERED AND

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, March 4.-The Assembly and the advocates of the Abbett scheme of corporation taxation executed a somersault this morning with an agility that calls forth the enthusiasm of all lovers of legislative ac-robatics. They reconsidered their unanimous action on Assembly Bill No. 313, the bill presented by the special committee, and proceeded to amend it back into something near its original shape, and then made it the special order for to-morrow afternoon, when they promise to pass it. This reversal is due to two causes. Those who forced the bill through find their constituents distpproving a measure that would tax savings banks, drive out local corporations and raise the tax rate in cities. They also find that some who would have aided in an attempt to pass a reasonable bill through the Senate, coldly withdraw, saying that it was useless to assist men who demanded such an act as the Abbett scheme proposed. Suspicion grew stronger that the railroad corporations had not objected to the Abbett bill because they knew had not objected to the Anosci and Scattering the ansiest way to defect a reasonable measure is to secure the passage of one too randeal. The Assembly's change of heart was directly due to a conference held at midnight in the rooms of Assemblyman Fish, at which Assemblyman Frail, Armstrong, Cole and others were present; and there was some free talk as to dangerous features of the Governor's bill and the necessity of saving the Assembly's reputation by passing the committee's measures. Assemblyman Armstrong rehabili-tated the committee's railroad tax bill this morning, and with some amendment, made necessary by the fool-ish finkering of the Assembly, it stands a good chance of citing through both houses in spite of the Governor. will, at best, be a difficult thing to pass the bill in the Senate; and the probabilities have been decreased by the notion of the House.

A PLEA FOR THE IMPERILLED SINKING FUND. The Assembly has passed a bill taking from the State Sinking Fund the annual appropriation of \$100,000, and this now before the Semite. James Wilson, the senior Commissioner of the Fund, died a few weeks ago, and the surviving Commissioner, Dr. J. L. Bodine, made an earnest but medictual protest against the bill while it was in the Assembly. Seeking the Governor be learned that the Executive also approved the bill. Dr. Bodine was the author of the last report of the Commission, which showed for the first time its true condition, a most amentable exhibit of mismanagement by his pretecessors. If the bill passed, the fund would receive a
mat blow, running it beyond redemption. In his interview with the Governor, Dr. Boding expressed his convictions, and at the request of the Governor subsemently embodied them in a letter. He points out the
feferts in the measure, and declares that if it becomes a
aw he must resign. The Governor has taken no action
in the matter, and the bill lies in the senate awaiting its
omsideration. Dr. Bodine is probably the only Commissioner the fund has ever had who fully compreended its needs. The measure appears to be another of
he Governor's short cuts to prosperity; and he seems
indifferent to the violation of this sacred fund as he is
the principles of the Constitution and of ordmary husiess in his corporation tax bills. It is a source of satissection that in Dr. Bodine au official has been found
in has had no hesitation in telling the Governor the
olemn truit to his face. which showed for the first time its true condition, a most

THE CONTROLLERSHIP CAMPAIGN LAGGING. The Democrats this morning proceeded to carry out the amusing programme for capturing the Controllerex-diovernor Price, Senator Cochran, and finally Assemblyman Connelly. The last-named shrewdly stipusembly man connect. The hast-halled shrewly stiple-hated that he should be the final candidate and her ex-pectant, if nothing at all should be accomplished by his ambitious preaceessors. The caucus, however, con-cluded to postpone netion until Thurstay. The scheme is said to have originated with the Democratic State

manded his reinstatement. This the firm refused, and the men struck. The employers then organized a lock-out movement, and, it is stated, intend to make this the last fight. The organization comprises twenty-cisht firms, with a total capital of 85,000,000. The factories have large stocks on hand. An important factor in the fight is that the leaf dealers have decided not to sell to Chinese firms or to firms employing Chinese during the lock-out. The members of the organization say emphatically: "We mean to win."

RESOLUTE VIRGINIA BOURBONS. A BILL PASSED TO DEFEAT PEDERAL ELECTION LAWS.

RICHMOND, March 4 .- In the Senate to-day the bill introduced a few days ago by Senator Atkinson in relation to Federal interference in elections was taken up and passed by a vote of 19 year to 10 nays. It was a strict party vote, the Democrats voting in the affirmative. The bill provides that whenever judges of elections shall be arrested and taken into custody by officials of the United States Government, they shall either close the polls, canvass the vote and make their returns, or shall have power and authority to swear in as judges of electhorse power an authority to sweat in as larges of the common as many the season as th ments, a motion indefinitely to postpone the bil agreed to. This is equivalent to its final dismissal.

JOHN M'GINNIS HANGED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.-John McGinnis was hanged in the County Prison, this morning, for the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Reed. He was a oal peddler and in 1878 was clandestinely married to Elizabeth Reed. There was a difference of religious opinion between them, McGinnis being a Roman Catholic and his wife a Protestant. Their mode of life grew from bad to worse until his conduct forced his wise to leave him. In otember, 1881, McGinnis appeared at the house wher wife was living with her mother. As soon as h September, 1881, McGinnis appeared at the house where his wife was living with her mother. As soon as he caught sight of his wife he began firing at her. The second shot struck her in the breast, and she fell. Mrs. Reed, the mother of Mrs. McGinnis, hearing the shots, ran out of the bouse, but seeing her daughter lying apparently dead on the pavement, and McGinnis standing over the prostrate form with the smoking revolver in his hand, she too fled. McGinnis followed her and fired at her, a bullet striking her in the neck, and she died almost instantly. Mrs. McGinnis subsequently recovered.

THE CASE OF THE TROPIC.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4 .- A verdict by agreement for \$500 was recently rendered in the United States District Court in favor of the Government against Warner and Merritt, owners of the steamer Tropic. This represented a penalty for carrying as passengers insurgents taken aboard the vessel jat , Inagus, and landed at gents taken about the certificate of the vessel did miragonale. Hayti, when the certificate of the vessel did not allow the carrying of passengers. It was represented that a like action had been brought by seamen on board the vessel, and the penalty afterwards paid. The ques-tion as to whether a double penalty could be exacted was determined by the Court to-day, by a judgment for the de-fendants, notwithstanding the verdict.

THE SCRANTON ELECTION FRAUDS.

SCRANTON, March 4 .- It is announced that 700 persons voted at the last election on fraudulent tax certificates, and Richard Cidden, brother-in-law of Mayorelect Frank Beamish, was to-day arrested for uttering such tax receipts, and was held in \$1,000 ball to answer in court. This is said to be the first of forty similar cases

GRÆCO-ROMAN WRESTLING MATCH. An entertainment was given in the Pilgrim
Courregations Church in Harlem on Monday night, by the

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

THE DANVILLE INVESTIGATION. WASHINGTON, March 4.- The investigation of the Danville riot was resumed yesterday by the Senate Committee. Mr. Sherman said that Mr. Wise wished to make a statement additional to his former testimony. The additional statement was substantially a repetition of the one made in his card, which was published some

days ago. J. J. Verser, formerly a deputy of internal revenue, tes tifled that Graves, the proprietor of a store, advised him not to leave his room on election day as there was going to be trouble. The Democrats, Graves said, were going to carry the city and county. R. H. Wolfolk, another Demo-

to be trouble. The Democrats, Graves said, were going to carry the city and county. R. H. Wolfolk, another Democrat, advised the witness to go to the country. J. B. Westbrooks told him that they "could not stand Mahone and nigger rule any longer," and had made up their minds to carry the election; and the election said: "What I told you came true, but it came three days earlier than we expected." Charles Wooding, colored, testified that Lea said, "We are going to carry the election if we have to kill every nigger in the country."

Daniel Drigger, a Democrat, stated that he knew nothing which justified the statement that the whites acted in self-defence. The riot was uncalled for and was brought on by indiscreet young men. He saw Hatcher fire the first shot, and believed that but for that shot no negroes would have been killed that day. He knew that Hatcher defield having been armed, but he also knew that Hatcher had a pistol and fired it. About 100 shots were fired. If the firing had been done with precision fity negroes would have been killed, J. H., Johnson, the Mayor of Danville, elected as a Coalitionist, stated that he issued a proclamation calling on those who knew of the commission of offences against peace and good order to make them known to him. No couplaints were made. He said that the "Danville circular was signed by many men who did not even read it to see that it was untrue."

TWO AND A HALF PER CENT BONDS. Washington, March 4.-It is thought that the Senate Finance Committee will agree to report favorably a bill presented by Senator Aldrich for the refunding of the 4 and 4 lo per cent bonds in bonds with a lower rate of interest. The bill fixes the interest at 2 lo per cent a year, and makes the proposed bonds payable at the same date as the bonds which they replace, that is on July 1, 1907, for the 4 per cent bonds, and September 1, 1891, for the 4½ per cents. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay out of the surplus in the Treasury to the holders of the exchanged bonds a sum equal in each case to the aggregate present worth at the time of excase to the aggregate present worth at the time of ex-change of the portion of the several quarter-yearly pay-ments of interest from which the United States is released by the exchange, provided that the present worth of the interest shall be computed at not less than 4 per cent per annum, reinvested quarterly, the payments to be credited to the sinking fund. National banks depositing the 2½ per cent bonds will be entitled to directiating notes not exceed-ing the par value of the deposit, but the amount of the notes is never to exceed the amount of capital stock actually paid in.

COPYRIGHT FOR NEWSPAPERS. Washington, March 4 .- Mr. Sherman introduced in the Senate to-day a bill granting copyright to newspapers, as follows: Be it enacted, etc., That any daily or weekly newspaper,

Be it enacted, etc., That any daily or weekly newspaper, or any association of any daily or weekly newspapers, published in the United States, or any of the Territories thereof, shall have the sole right to print, issue and self, for the term of eight hours dailing from the hour of going to press, the contents of said daily or weekly newspapers, or the collected news of said newspaper association, exceeding one hundred words.

That for any infringement of the copyright granted by the first section of this act the party injured may sue, in any court of competent jurisdiction, and recover in any proper action the damages sustained by him from the person making the infringement, together with the costs of suit.

A duplicate of the foregoing measure will be introduced in the House, at the earliest opportunity, by Representative Tucker, of Virginia.

BILLS REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

Washington, March 4.-Among bills reperied to the House to-day were the following: By Mr-Money, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, for the deposit in the Treasury of receipts of the money-order system; by Mr. Wemple, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, for the permanent improve-ment of the Eric Canal, and maintaining the same free to the people; by Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Manufactures, for the appointment of a commission to test iron and steel; by Mr. Boutelle, from the Committee test iron and steel; by Mr. Boutelle, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to relieve certain appointed and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the charge of desertion; by Mr. Hewitt, of New-York, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to prevent the adulteration of teas. The latter hill is based upon the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury. It prohibits the Importation of tea dust, and gives importers an opportunity to export from the United States within aix months after the bill becomes a law, the adulterated teas that they have received.

which brings to the test a new principle in the law of libel. In giving the points Mr. Campbell said:

A libel is defined by Section 242 of the Penal Code to be a maidotos proteogram will investige. The least form of persons, this of their business or occupation.

There can be no question that the present publication. There can be no question that the present publication. There can be no question that the present publication. There can be no question that the present publication. There can be no question that the present publication. There can be no question that the present publication and the present proposed anything and the present proposed anything the publication and the present proposed the present proposed anything the publication and the present proposed anything the proposed anything the publication and the present proposed anything the publication and the present p

the history of all such measures. For gamy, we invocate was on the decrease, and he prescribed education as the panacea for all the ills from which the people of Utah suffered. The Mormons as a people, in his opinion, were extremely ignorant persons led by "cranks" and those who had their own ends to serve, and all that was necessary to bring them back to the paths of morality was to show them their true condition.

GENERAL KEIFER AND GENERAL BOYNTON. Washington, March 4.-In the investigation of the charges against General Keifer to-day, William McGarraban was recalled and testified that he had never given General Boynton any money to secure aid for his bill nor had he given money to seeine aid for his bill nor had he given money to any one to give to Boynton. W. E. Barrett of The Baston Advertiser, Charles B. Ketcham of the Associated Press, Louis Chinatghnessy of the Cincinnat Commercial Gazette and G. E. Butcheson, telegraph operator, testiled to seeing Mr. Ketfer in General Boynton's office on the right of Marca 1, the date of the alleged corrupt proposal to the Speaker.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL. Washington, March 4 .- When the Military Academy Appropriation bill was reached in the Senate to-day, Mr. Logar said he had been authorized by the Committee on Appropriations to offer an amendment to the ing should not be eligible to reappointment. He said he had consulted many of the best officers who had been in authority at the Academy and it was their and his opinion that having could not be stopped without such a provision and he believed that such a provision would stop it. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was passed. bill providing that hereafter any cadet dismissed for haz-

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, March 4.- The Senate confirmed the following nominations to-day: T. J. Tuomey, of South Carolina, to be Marshal of the United States forthe District of South Carolina; Hugh J. Dobbs to be Reg ister of the Land Office at Beatrice, Nebruska; William W. Carter to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the VIIth District of Indiana James H. Stone to be Collec-tor of Internal Revenue for the lat District of Michigan; John Collins to be Collector of Customs for the District of Bristol and Warren, R. I.

FAVORABLY REPORTED TO THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, March 4 .- The following bills ride for the issue of duplicate checks for Government officers in cases of losses of the originals; dedicating the military reservation of Plattsburg, N. Y., to the village of Plattaburg for a public park; for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of the steamer J. Don Cameron, and to provide statuary and historical tablets for the Saratoga

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 3, 1884. RELIEF OF GENERAL BLAIR'S WIDOW. - The House Con MELIEF OF GENERAL BURNS WIDOW.—The House Committee on Invalid Pensions to-day agreed to report a bill to allow the widow of General P. Flair, of Missouri, \$5,000 and a pension of \$50 per mouth for money expended and services rendered the Union cause by her musband during the late War.

THE NEW JEANNETTE INVESTIGATION.—The House Committee on Naval Action to the Property of the Pro THE NEW JEANNETTE INVESTIGATION,—The House Committee on Naval Affairs to day appointed Representatives Buchanan, McAdoc and Bouteile a sub-committee to investigate the management of the Jeannette expedition. The sub-committee was authorized to ask power from the House to call for persons and papers and have the expenses paid out of the Contingent Fund.

THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTES.—The Senate Com-

of a statue of Garibaldi in the National Cemetery at Viokaburg. Customs Regulations Modified.—Article No. 11 of the regulations of the Treasury Department, governing the transportation of merchandise to Mexico, has been modified so that the Collectors are authorized in cases where, after an examination of the seals with which the cars are secured, they is satisfied they have not been tampered with, to allow said cars to proceed without opening.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MORRISON BILL.-The substitute for the Morrison tariff bill, placing coal, salt and lamber on the free list, was considered by the Ways and Means Committee to-day. At the request of Hou. W. D. Kelley it was determined to hear to morrow a delegation representing the bituminous coal interest. It was also agreed to couldneed informal hearings until final action is taken.

to continue informal hearings until final action is taken.

AGAINST THE FITZ JOHN PORTER BILL.—In the Senate to-day a memorial was presented by Mr. Ingalls, from a Grand Army Post of Kansas, remonstrating against the passage of the bill reinstating Fitz John Porter. The memorial embodies resolutions which declare that to reinstate Fitz John Porter would be regarded as an insult to the loyal soldiers who obeyed with alacrity the orders of their superior officers. Mr. Ingalls remarked that the resolutions voiced the opinion of nine-tenths of the surviving soldiers of the war. In that opinion he personally conducted.

No TENTS TO LEND .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Cockrell reported adversely the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to lend tents for the fifth annual reunion of the soldiers and sailors of the Northwest at Chicago, in August. FOR A PUBLIC BUILDING AT SARATOGA .- In the Senate

to-day a bill was introduced by Mr. Miller, of New-York, to provide for the erection of a public building at Saratoga To PUNISH COUNTERFEITING .- The Senate to-day passed

the bill to punish the counterfeiting within the United States of notes, bonds, or other securities of foreign Gov-

A VERDICT AGAINST AN INFIDEL.

DAMAGES FOR BREAKING INTO A SCHOOL-HOUSE HIRED FOR A SERIES OF LECTURES.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., March 4 .- A peculiar case which has been pending in the Pennsylvania courts for nearly four years has just been decided. In 1879 the Liberal League of Irving's Station engaged F. B. Underwood, the well-known iniidel lecturer, to deltver a series of discourses. The League, which was composed of leading villagers, hired the school-house, which is used as the public hall on all similar occasions, making a contract with Mr. McCormick, president of the School Board. When the lecture was publicly announced, a strong opposition to its delivery arose in the religious circles of the village and vicinity. On the Sunday before the date set for the first appearance of Underwood, the preachers united in making the proposed series of disourses the subject of pulpit utterances, in which it was demanded that public opinion should be directed toward preventing the discussion of infidel subjects in the village. The next day a meeting of the School Board was held, and a resolut forbidding the opening of the school-house for the Underwood lectures was passed. But the president of the board refused to break the contract he had made and gave the managers of the lecture course an order on the janitor of the building for the key.

Underwood arrived in the village on the day appointed. The managers of the League presented the order for the key to the janitor, and were informed that it had been delivered to the constable of the village by order of the School Board. The officer refused to surrender it to the Sensoi Board. The officer remised to surrender it to tue League. At the bour named for the lecture about 500 people had gathered around the building and were clamoring for admittance or their money. Finally A. M. Browser and a gentleman named Crookston, both members of the League and leading citizens, procured a crowbar and forced open the school-house door. The lamps were lighted, and the hall soon filled. The leading church members were present, and when Mr. Underwood began his lecture they drowned his voice by shouts, cat calls, whistling and stamping, at the same time addressing him in insulting and uncomplimentary terms. This was kept up so peristently that the lecturer was compelled to retire and the meeting broke up amid great excitement. The next day Mesers. Browser, Crockston and Underwood were arrested on a charge of foreible entry and detainer and biasphemy. They gave built to appear for trial, and the same evening Underwood succeeded in delivering his besture on "Science against the Biole." The case against the three defendants came up at the April term of coart in 1880, and Anthony Comstock gave his aid to the prosecution. The still was to recover damages for indury done to the school-house by breaking into it, and by the "limited and biasphemous use to which the building had been put." The damage was placed at \$500. The injury done the building by breaking into it had been repaired at a cost of twenty-five cents. The jury deliberated on the case for half an hour, and returned a verdiet against the defendants, fixing the damages at \$150. The case was appealed, and the judgment of the district court has been affirmed. calls, whistling and stamping, at the same time address-

MADE CRAZY BY DISAPPOINTMENT.

A GIRL WHO IS JILTED TRIES TO GET ANOTHER MAN-SHE FAILS AND WANTS TO KILL HIM. ELKTON, Penn., March 4 .- Finley Small is an employe of the Sugar Run Tannery in this village and boards with a family named Jordan. Elizabeth Galloway, age nineteen, has worked as a servant in the family for several years. Last week Mrs. Jordan's father died, and the family all went to the funeral, leaving Small and the servant in charge of the house. As the funeral was away over night. At the supper table on Friday night, the Gailoway girl suddenly remarked to Small that she wanted to get married, and asked him if he would marry her. He laughed, and said he was not in need of a wife just yet. She replied that she "wanted a husband" and he must marry her. Small said it required two to make a bargain of that kind. He thought at first that the girl was joking, but presently became aware that she was in earnest; and when he positively refused to be ber husband, she became extremely angry and, declaring that if he did not marry her he would

left the room.

Small retired to bed about half-past 8 o'clock. He soon fell asleep, but was awakened sometime in the night by a bright light shining in his eyes. It came from a lamp held by the Galloway girl, who was standing by Small's bedside. In her right hand she grasped a large butcher-knife, which she held as if about Small's beedeine. In her right hand she say the strike, Small sprang up, caught the girl by the wrist and tried to take the knife from her. She declared that she had come to kill him, because he had refused to marry her. In the struggle that followed, the lamp fell to the floor; but fortunately went out withent igniting the old. Small dragged the girl to the door of his room, and succeeded in getting her out, but he had not been able to secure the knife. There was no lock on the door, and, as the girl took up a position on the outsule and declared that she would wait until he came out and then kill him, Small was obliged to hold the door all the rest of the hight. At daybreak the girl left her post and went down-stars. Small then dressed himself and stole away from the house. When Mr. and Mrs. Jordan returned on Saturday merning they found Miss Galloway standing at the breakfastable with the butcher-knife in her hand. Sac told them she was waiting until Finley Small came to breakfast, and then she intended to kill him. The girl was taken into custody, and was found to be insune. It is believed that disappointment in love is the cause of her derangement. A young man who not been keeping her company for some time married another girl a few weeks ago. Since then she has been despondent and low-spirited.

ATTEMPTING TO KILL HIS FATHER,

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.-Benjamin Beatty attempted to chastise his seventeen-year-old son, Harry, this morning, when the latter drew a revolver and shot his father in the breast, and while trying to shoot again was only disarmed after a severe struggle. Mr. Beatty is not fatally hurt. The boy, who is a reader of dime works, received a severe thrushing, after which he made

MINES AND MINING.

Name.	Open ing.	High	SALES Low- est.	Final	SULLA
Bassick Belviders Belviders Belviders Bouanna Ring Central Arizona Chrysonite Con. Pacific Decatur Eastern Oregon Eureka Con. Pather de Smet Gold Stripe Harlein M. and Mining Co. Iron Silver Horn Silver Ludependence Rappatannock Boomen Con. Scorra Grande Scorra Grande Scorra Grande State Line 2 and 3. Total splace for the day Total splace for the day	10.00 30 10.00	103 1335 002 002 103 104 105 1 95 200 17 40 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 20	9.00 .65 10.00 .93 .35 .08 13.70 2.60 .06 1.95 7.37 .30 .18 .30 .06 .06 .06 .06	9,00 65 10,00 93 ,35 ,02 ,08 13,70 2,60 ,06 1,95 7,37 ,37 ,30 ,47 ,50 ,66 ,66 ,66 ,66	200 005 100 200 500 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS. SAN FRANCISCO, March 4, 1884.

	-	Yeates	diam'r.	To-day.
Yesterday, T		Hale t Norcross.		2.25
Arta 1.87 - 1			2.20	.63
Belcher 1 12 2 1	12.	Martin White	2.57%	0.101
Relie Inle	.392	Mexican.	2.50	2.30
Best & Beicher, 2.37 2	37.4		2,05	17.425
Hodle Con 10.62 910	120	Navajo		7.75
Canfornia20	.25	Opnir	1.375	
Chotlar 2,25 2	1114	Potosi	1.134	1.00
Con. Virginia25	.25	Havage	.70	79
Day 2,25 2	25	Sierra Nevada	35,20	3.125
	822e	Union Con	2.75	0.373
	.05	Utah	Larry	1,374
CALBERT E LABOUR ST.		The state of the s	man endelskin	

The Bonanza King Consolidated Mining Committee on Military Affairs to-day agreed to report favorably senator lugalis's bill for relieve the members of the Fitz John Forter court martial from the obligation of secrecy as to their proceedings, and to report adversely the bill introduced by Senator George to permit the erection

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. MARCH 4, 1884. THE GENERAL LIST.

Actual Sales Closing prices.

Name.	Op'g. H'g't.				Price		Shares
	Op'g.	H'g't.	Low't	Final.	Bid.	Ask'd	Sold.
an Pacific. an Southern en Pacific hes & Ohio. & O lat pr & O lat pr & O lat pr hic & N W do pref. SEP M & O. But & Q. But & Pac. Bu	54%	55	5434	547	54%	54 7m	700
an Bouthern	55	55 ta	5434	54 %	54%	54 %	9,600
en Pacific	6112	615	61	61 4	61	61%	1,331
bes. & Ohio	13%	135	13%	13%	1312	14	110
& O lst pr	24	24	24	24	24	25%	6
& O 2d pref	144	14 19	14 %	14 4	18	17	- 11
hic & N W	1194	1207	119	119%	11914	1192	23,000
do pref	140	140	144	144	144	145	400
M & St P	917	932	913	91%	9124	917	62,785
do prof	118	117	116	117	116	11029	500
CStP M & O	30%	3149	30%	3034	203	30.7	1,800
do pref	927a	944	927	93-4	90%	9376	1,900
Bur & Q	123-2	125%	1234	125	124	124%	3,750
RI & Pac	1214	12234	1214	1217	121	1214	706
Heve & Pitts	138	138	138	138	22.	22	200
CC&L	154	64	64	64	63 2	66	250
Del. L. & W	1385	130%	1284	100%	129	1297	84,300
O. & H. Canal	10934	110	10914	109.7	1119	10972	300
), & Rio ()	19%	1974	1334	1000	10.4	337.50	100
T. Va & G pr.	123	1232	124	124	124	13	300
Il. Cent	130-3	134) 4	130	+	917	101114	20
Il Cen L.d L's.	200	254.34	254 4	34.4	93.4	100-3	200
, B. & W	17	17	17	246	40	10	200
onet& Chicago	140	145	145	140	1000	1093	17 9/0
ake Shore	104%	10:13	1037	1003-4	1113.8	2004	2000
ong Island	73	72	72	72	12	1 4 mg	** BOD
ouis & Nash	50	51%	49%	0.0	417.76	DO 49	47,000
N Alb & C	2039	2036	20.4	20 %	20	80	100
fan Beach	20%	207a	20%	20 m	21	011	200
fetropolitan	91 %	915	91 2	91-9	91	81.40	+ 278
fich. Cen	937	*34 %	93	93	3276	B0.78	4,770
M. K. & T	21	21	20%	20%	20%	20 %	6.200
do, Pacific	91.9	92 a	914	9134	211	177.4	9,700
I &O	10	10	10	10	17.74	105	250
dorris & Es	124.70	134-9	124 9	124	124	120	4 778
N. Y. Cent	117	11839	117	117.5	127.0	111.00	140
NY Ca St. L	0.0	30	. 754	12.79	84	0.47	11.000
Y.Y.L. E.d. W	20 %	20.4	29.79	200	10.13	100	200
NYANE	12'8	3.07	1278	100	100	199	200
NY & NH	130	2002	100	973	9116	93.3	500
Nor Pacine	477.5	477	400	403	443	47	14 078
do pref	7.17	02.3	40.0	011	903	61	50
NY Lat W.	17.7	27.4	DA.	13.7	43.	274	200
hio Cen	2 'N	200	003	0.37	003	201	200
Milo & Minn	22.9	22'9	22.4	01	67 9	91	100
) R & N	207		201	103	1930	105.	6.310
re Trans	237.78	20%	10.2	7.5	14.5	17.	1.000
D& F	19.12	107	14.9	80%	803	502	39,050
bu & Rend	041.46	60%	7.600.7	2 X 3 C 2	100	1001	523
P Car Co	1017.4	100-5	100 -9	1.4	2.4	143	1 100
toch & Pitts	14.74	14.4	19	98	97	1111	50
th & SF Istor	85	0.71	98	95	164.7	64.7	2.510
1 P M & M	20.1	2002	1.02	20	197	241	1.400
er & Pac	47.7	249-4	11000	205	907	See	40.650
nion Pac	01.4	1,000	16	1.0	1.63	14114	300
Vabuah	100	10'4	20	073	907	971	400
valuah pref	57	25	27.8	87 9	1.7	503	199
Tel & Caule	1943	1947	1243	1941	124%	124 %	365
D. F. Cal	74.7	75.1	1742	747	743	741	3.360
James Fren	17991	3007	1291	1293	199	1314	35
Maria Exp	979	077	97	07	95	99	15
merican Edies	57	53.0	5.1	512	61	0174	9.750
ner Mit Cons	14.52	24.72	443	472	49	50	1,200
ol Cont	10	15	15	10	18	15%	100
Or Continue	AT				******		416,817
PRINCE FOR LINE IL	1			maller	60 4	240	
Sales for the di			A	A SECTION.	1717 1246	J 184	
			2 40	100			
* 94 12 cash. ‡ Seller 30 day	9.		₫ Selle	er 60 d	аув.		
* 94 % cash. † Seller 30 day	8.	GOVE	& Selle	er 60 d	ays.		-

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

| C S 4 by Registered | 11334 | 100,000 | 1135 | 100,000 | 136 | 20,000 | 1344 | 100,000 | 564 | 13,000 | 564 | 13,000 | 564 | 13,000 | 564 | 13,000 | 564 | 13,000 | 564 | 13,000 | 564 | 14,000 | 144 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 | 10,000 | 104 |

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS. Boston, March 4, 1884.

Water Power 29-16 25 Rutland ptd. 15.

Beston Land 6 6 Allowes McConew 1125 1125 Accorded to the control of the

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCES.

Reported by John H. Davis & Co., 17 Wall-st.

TUESDAY, March 4-P. M. The predominant feature of the stock market to-day was developed in the stock loan department. Not in many months has there been so large a demand to borrow stocks as there was at the opening of business this morning. Holders of Central and Hudson, Lake Shore, Michigan Cen tral, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, Northern Pacific preferred, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western demanded and obtained premiums of from 1-64 to 4 per cent for the use of their stocks. Michigan Central loaned as high as 34 per cent premium. This was in the early dealings, when the renewals for the day are usually settled. Later the rates were easier, and almost everything was obtainable flat, and in some instances with interest on the money ad-Delaware, Lackawanna and Western loaned at 2 per cent premium for carrying instead of at the early rate of 1-64 @38 premium for use. The dealingsbuying and selling-in stocks were unusually feverish and erratic. Prices moved up and down without apparent rhyme or reason. At one moment there seemingly was no top for prices in sight, and half an hour later the appearances indicated " no bottom." In that manner the market fluctuated all day, but, till after 1 o'clock, each advance marked higher value than did the earlier ones. After that, while the fluctuations were as frequent and as violent as in the forenoon, the drops were the gainers on each fluctuation, so that generally the final prices show losses from last evening's figures. The transactions of the day amount to 416,817 shares-52,000 shares less than yesterday -of which five farnished 274,200 shares, with extreme fluctuations and closing figures as follows: Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 84,300 shares, from 12834@1284 to 13078@12938@12958; St. Paul, 62,700 shares, from 9178@9134 to 9318@ 913; Louisville and Nashville, 47,600 shares, from 50 to 5138@ 4978@50; Union Pacific, 40,600 shares, from 8178@82@811g to 8238@8038@8058; and Reading, 39,000 shares from 594s to 604 @59@593s. The movements of the whole market to-day were so unusually in unison that those of the five principal stocks explain to the reader the movements of all. The market closed feverish and unsettled,

The transactions in State bonds included Tennessee 6s at 3912. Georgia gold 7s at 11312@11412. and Missouri 6s, 1886, at 106, 1887 at 107, and 1889 at 112. Of city bank stocks, Park sold at 168. America at 170, and Fourth National at 133, The dealings in Government bonds were limited

to sales of \$150,000 of the 412s, under which the I con

bidding for them declined 4 per cent. Other bids were unchanged, and the closing quotations were as follows:

Bid. Asked
U.S. 4 bs 1891, reg. 113 b; 113 b; U.S. cur. 6 s 1896, 131
U.S. 4 bs 1891, cod. 113 b; 113 b; U.S. cur. 6 s 1896, 131
U.S. 4 bs 1997, reg. 122 b; 123
U.S. 4 s 1997, reg. 122 b; 124
U.S. cur. 6 s 1899, 137
U.S. cur. 6 s 1899, 137 The market for railroad bonds was entirely feat-

areless and the changes in prices were small and irregular. Of Eric second consols there was not a sale and the quotations were wide apart. Missouri, Kansas and Texas issues exhibited some strength, the first consols at 109, the seconds at 14 advance to 9014, and the general 6s at 82@8114. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg 5s sold at 7134@7112. Chesapeake and Ohio firsts, series B, were off 12 at 105. Canada Southern first 5s were 18 higher at 9834, and St. Louis and Iron Mountain 3s were up 4 at 75%. West Shore first gold 5s were depressed by reports of new legal attacks upon the company, and, with only a moderate amount of transactions, declined from 57@574 to 564@5638. Louisville and Nashville general 6s declined 4 to 924. East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia consol 5s were firm at 74, and the incomes were higher at 2912. St. Paul consols were strong at 12514. and firsts, Wisconsin and Minnesota division, were ³s higher at 94¹4. Northwestern debenture 5s were steady at 95, and Burlington and Quincy debenture 5s were ½ higher at 95½. Manitoba consols sold at 104. Wabash general 6s sold at 66 267 for small lots. Texas and Pacific incomes were 4 higher at 49. Northern Pacific firsts rose to 1011s, and Oregon and Transcontinental firsts were

38 lower at 69½.

The Sub-Treasury to-day gained on balance \$268,-614, made up by a gain of \$368,835 coin, less a currency loss of \$100,221. The day's operations included: Receipts, \$1,519,291; payments, \$1,250,-677; currency balance, \$10,380,304; coin balance, \$120,751,757.

The money market to-day was uncommonly casy. \$120,751,757.

The money market to-day was uncommonly easy, and little business was done in call loans at over 1 per cent. The domestic exchanges still favor this city, except at the near-by cities. The withdrawals of double eagles from the Sub-Treasury on surrender of gold certificates to-day amounted to \$538,000.

538,000.
The Clearing House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, \$178,053,178; balances, \$6,

The Clearing House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, \$178,053,178; balances, \$6,452,319.

The United States Treasury at Washington to-day received \$217,000 National bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts were \$347,065, and the internal revenue receipts \$197,573.

The market for the foreign exchanges was dull, but firm at full rates for business as follows; Bankers's bills, \$4 8642 and \$4 804 for long and short sterling respectively; 5.174s and 5.15 for frames; \$951s and 954 for reichmarks; 404s and 403s for guiders.

In London British consols were steady and unchanged at 101 11-16 and 101 13-16 respectively for money and account. United States bonds were dull at unchanged quotations: 1254 for 4s and 11542 for 44s. American railways opened with some advances on yesterday's quotations, but afterward weakened and generally closed lower than last evening. The Bank of England gainet £61,000 bullion on balance. At Paris French 3 per cents rose to 76.23 and sight exchange on London was up to 25.264 frames to the £.

BAILBOAD EARNINGS. CHICAGO, MILWAUKHE AND ST. PAUL. Number of miles 3,123 3,580 Fourth week in Feb. \$370,300 \$441,300 Jan. 1 to Feb. 18. 3,119,111 2,069,017 Fourth week in Feb. . . \$22,034 \$22,817 Jan, 1 to Feb 29 235,733 268,520 MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE AND WESTERN, Number of miles 275 306 Fourth week in Feb. \$18,713 \$17,850 Jan. 1 to Feb. 20. 151,246 129,975 Number of intes. CBCAGO AND ALTON.
Number of intes. 810 810 847
Fourti week in Feb. \$100,169 \$112,117
Jan. 1 to Feb. 29. 1,105,727 1,211,766 ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO. Number of miles 661 723 749
Fourto week in Feb \$61,490 \$65,700 \$111,000
Jan. 1 to Feb. 29 501,438 514,400 649,400 BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND BORTHERN. 589 680 \$53,440 \$49,594 478,454 341,853 Number of miles..... Third week in Feb.... Jan. 1 to Feb. 21..... RICHMOND AND DANVILLE. Month of February ... \$328,400 \$328,100 588,000 588,000 Exports of specie from New-York:

For the week \$6,676.353 \$7,720,703 \$5,046.465 Previously reported \$1,253,240 \$5.078,053 48,505,367 Total since Jan. 1... \$57,029,503 \$62,708,756 \$53,551,832 EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Losdos, March 4-12-30 p. m.—Atlantic and Great Western First Mortgago Trustees Certificates, 45 g. Eric, 26; News York Central, 119; Pennsylvania, 60 g. Resonng, 30; Mexican Ordinary, 34 g. Canadian Pacine, 55 g. St. Paul Common, 30 g. 4 p. m.—Atlantic and Great Western First Mortgage Trus-tees Certificates, 45; Eric, 25 g. New-York Central, 118 g. tees Certificates, 45; Erie, 25% New-York Central, 1:85g Pennsylvania, 6:3% Reading, 26% Mexican Ordinary, 534. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is 2:61,000. Paris advices quote Three Per Cent Rentes at 76 trancs 35 centimes for the account and Exchange on London at 25 france with contrast for the contrast of th centimes for the account a 26% centimes for checks.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, March 4. In a comparative sense the petroleum speculation to-day may be said to have displayed a favorable phase, in that the heavy selling and the demoralization in prices that were features of the final dealings yesterday were absent. Yet the movement of the market proved clearly that yesterday a large realization of profits took place. While there were less excitement and lighter dealings to-day, at no time was the speculation more than steady. Most of the time prices were feverish, and there were frequent fluctuations between \$1 0449 and \$1 03%. The opening was steady, and an early decline to \$1 030s was followed by a rally to \$1 04%. These were the extreme range of figures. Toward the close the market became positively weak, and it ended with a tone but ittle improved and at prices only a shade above the low-

est of the day.
The new McKinney No. 7 well was reported to-day as doing only five barrels an hour. The production of the Henry's Mills district was put at 1,845 barrels from six-The range of prices and the total dealings to-day were as follows:

as follows: N. Y. Pet. Con. Ex.

Opening 10442 10442

Hignest 10.04 10444

Lowest 10.04 10.04

Final 10.04

Sales, Dairels 5495,000 5,008,000

Clearances, yesterlay 14,750,000 11,000,000 Elsewhere the clearances were: Oil City, 13,928,000; stradford, 10,806,000; and Pittsburg, 13,060,000 barrels. The retined market is quiet and steady at 85 cents per

BRADFORD, Penn., March 4.-Crude Oil weaker; total run Monday, 57,039 bbls.; total shipments, 74,925; charters, 15,859; clearances, 13,468,000. United Pipe Line certificates opened at 1.04% and closed at 1.03%; highest price, 1.04%; lowest, 1.03.

COTTON MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH. COTTON MARKETS-BY TELLEGRAPH.
LIVERPOOL March 4—10:30 p. m.—Cotton steady: Middling
Uplands, 5-sd.; do. Orleans, 6d. Sales, 8:000 bales, including
1,-00 bales for speculation and expert receipts, 35,000 bales, including
ding clause, March and April delivery, 5-sa-sid; do. April
and May delivery, 6-35-dot, 40. May and June delivery,
5-35-4d., do. June and July delivery, 9-3-sid; do. July and
August delivery, 6-7-6d. Fortures quiet but steady,
1-30 p. m.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 6,500 bales
American.

130 p.m.—cotion—The sales of the day included 6,500 bales American.

3 p. m.—cotion—Futures—Uplands Low Middling clause, 3 p. m.—cotion—Futures—Uplands Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 8 0.4846. Futures closed steady.

Galvisros, March 4.—Cotton duli, Middling, 10 to 6, Low Middling, 10 to 6, cool ordinary, 9 1-1.6e, not receipts, 200 bales; gross, 365 bales; Exports to Great Striats, 1,502 bales; occativise, 21 bales; bales, to the Continuent, 1,504 bales.

Coattwise, 21 bales; sales, 21 bales; stock, 30,904 bales.

Savaxnan, March 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10 5-16c; Low Middling, 9 fee, 16 oed Ordinary, 9 fee, not receipts, 1,210 bales; to France, bales, to the Continent, bales; to France, bales, to the Continent, bales; bales, 49,830 bales.

Low Middling, 10 to 16c, Good Ordinary, 9 fee, not receipts, 1,214 bales, gross, 7,285 bales; Exports to Great Britain, 6,738 bales, gross, 7,285 bales; Exports to Great Britain, 5,441 bales; to France, bales; to free Continent, 5 bales, to favor the Continent, 5 bales, to France, bales; to free Continent, 5 bales, to France, bales; to free Continent, 5 bales, to be Continent, 5 bales, to France, bales; to the Continent, 5 bales, to be Continent, 5 bales, stock, 333,233 bales.

EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETS. abos. per cwt. Tailow, 39a. 6d. per cwt. Rosin—Common. 4a. 6d. 9ab. 9b. 2016. 6d. Linseed Oil, 20a. 6d. 321a. Per cwt.

The roccipts of wheat for the past three days were 140,000 centals, including 102,000 American.

LONDON, March 4.—Produce—Linseed Oil, 220 5a. 2220 15a. per ton. Calcutta Linseed, 45a. 24b. 3d. per quarter. Linseed Coll. 20a. 25 5a. per ton. Refined Petroleum, 64d. 36d. 46d. per galion. Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. 3d. per cwt. Sperin Oil, 26d. 22d. 5b. 7b. 20a. Rosin—Common. 4a. 9d.; Pale, 6a. 21a. Provisions—Lard, 45a. 0d. per cwt. for American. Sugar, 20a. ad. per cwt. for Cuba United Days of the Common of the Control of th